



## **What's New – June 16, 2006**

### **Significant Documents**

#### **2005 Report to the President: Information Security Oversight Office.**

[National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).  
Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO), Annual Report] May 25, 2006. [pdf format, 32 pages]

#### **Bank Secrecy Act: Opportunities Exist for FinCEN and the Banking Regulators to Further Strengthen the Framework for Consistent BSA Oversight.**

[United States Government Accountability Office, GAO-06-386] April 28, 2006. [pdf format, 135 pages]

#### **Border Security and Military Support: Legal Authorizations and Restrictions.**

[CRS Report for Congress, RS22443] Updated May 23, 2006. [pdf format, 6 pages]

#### **The Case for an International Reserve Diversification Standard.**

[Institute for International Economics (IIE), Working Paper] May 2006. [pdf format, 46 pages]

#### **Choices Matter: IFC Sustainability Report 2005.**

[International Finance Corporation (IFC), Annual Report] April 2006. [pdf format, 76 pages]

#### **The Condition of Education 2006.**

[U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Annual Report] June 1, 2006.

[Full Report](#) [pdf format, 409 pages]

[Brief Report](#) [pdf format, 26 pages]

Note: page format for this short report is 9 inches by 6 inches; printer settings must be re-set.]

#### **Foreign Assistance: USAID Completed Many Caribbean Disaster Recovery Activities, but Several Challenges Hampered Efforts.**

[United States Government Accountability Office, GAO-06-645] May 26, 2006. [pdf format, 51 pages]

#### **The Global Technology Revolution 2020, In-Depth Analyses: Bio/Nano/Materials/Information**

**Trends, Drivers, Barriers, and Social Implications.** [RAND, Technical Report 303] June 1, 2006.

[Full Report:](#) [pdf format, 315 pages]

[Summary:](#) [pdf format, 16 pages]

#### **The Global Technology Revolution 2020, Executive Summary: Bio/Nano/Materials/Information Trends, Drivers, Barriers, and Social Implications.**

[RAND, Monograph 475] June 1, 2006. [pdf format, 44 pages]

[Gulf of Tonkin - 11/30/2005 and 05/30/2006.](#) [Release of Declassified Documents]  
[National Security Agency (NSA). Central Security Service] May 30, 2006.  
[Table of Contents, items in pdf format, various pagings]

[Options for the Navy's Future Fleet.](#)

[Congress of the United States. Congressional Budget Office (CBO), Study] May 2006. [pdf format, 116 pages]

**Organizing State and Local Health Departments for Public Health Preparedness.**

[RAND, Technical Report 318] June 2, 2006.

[Full Report:](#) [pdf format, 122 pages]

[Summary:](#) [pdf format, 14 pages]

[A Potential Influenza Pandemic: An Update on Possible Macroeconomic Effects and Policy Issues.](#)

[Congress of the United States. Congressional Budget Office (CBO), Assessment] May 22, 2006  
[pdf format, 22 pages]

**Public Choices, Private Decisions: Sexual and Reproductive Health and the Millennium Development Goals.**

Achieving the Millennium Development Goals. [UN Millennium Project, Report] May 30, 2006.

[Full Report:](#) [pdf format, 197 pages]

[Executive Summary:](#) [pdf format, 20 pages]

[Retirement Savings and Household Wealth: A Summary of Recent Data.](#)

[CRS Report for Congress, RL30922] Updated May 22, 2006. [pdf format, 21 pages]

[Trusted Partners: Sharing Technology within the U.S.-UK Security Relationship.](#)

[Center for Strategic & International Studies (CSIS), Working Paper] May 26, 2006. [pdf format, 45 pages]

**The World Health Report 2006: Working Together for Health.**

[World Health Organization (WHO), Annual Report] April 2006.

[Full Report:](#) [pdf format, 237 pages]

[Overview:](#) [pdf format, 16 pages]

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## ARTICLES

### DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Sung, Hung-En **DEMOCRACY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN CROSS-NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE: FROM CRIME CONTROL TO DUE PROCESS**

(Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 605, May 2006, pp. 311-337)

The author, with the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, states that the evolution of justice administration in democratizing countries is moving from control of crime to the advancement of due process. People respect and cooperate more with the justice system if they believe that their rights are protected throughout the due process.

Furthermore, according to Sung, the transformation "from an authoritarian criminal justice system to a democratic one is cumulative but not inevitable, and the financial cost of creating and sustaining such a capable system would overwhelm many poor countries and take many years to

develop fully." Therefore, economic standing of the government and its willingness to support the justice system's due process will also determine the pace of its democratization.

## **ECONOMIC SECURITY**

Bartlett, Bruce **THE PRESIDENT'S ROTTEN RECORD ON TRADE** (Reason, Vol. 38, No. 2, June 2006, pp. 48-55)

Bartlett says that Bush is the most protectionist president since Hoover. Bush's repeated use of protectionist measures (steel tariffs, farm subsidies, Canadian lumber tariffs, Chinese textile restrictions) and preference for bilateral trade agreements has probably placed free trade in its weakest position since the 1920s, he asserts. The dangers associated with protectionism -- such as retaliatory protectionist moves and economic inefficiency -- will likely lead to future trade skirmishes and wars that will lower the living standards for all U.S. citizens, he writes.

Bhalla, Surjit S. **TODAY'S GOLDEN AGE OF POVERTY REDUCTION** (The International Economy, Vol. 20, No. 2, Spring 2006, pp. 22-25,58)

Bhalla, an Indian economist, says the claims that globalization increases poverty and inequality is simply false. In the last twenty years, over a billion people have moved out of poverty, he notes. And, he adds, poverty as a share of population has decreased by approximately 4 percent every twenty years from 1820 to 1950; 14 percent to 1980; and an astonishing 20 percent since 1980. The increases in poverty that organizations like the World Bank report are based purely on the number of poor, he explains, so while increased population does mean more poor, the numbers fail to reflect the even larger increase in number of people who have moved out of poverty. History has proven that economic liberalization leads to production efficiency, which leads to economic growth, which leads people out of poverty, Bhalla asserts. He also suggests that poverty reduction has been so successful that it is time to move the absolute poverty line to about two dollars a day.

Woods, Ngaire **THE GLOBALIZERS IN SEARCH OF A FUTURE: FOUR REASONS WHY THE IMF AND WORLD BANK MUST CHANGE, AND FOUR WAYS THEY CAN** (CGD Brief, April 2006, 6 pp.)

Woods, a member of the Center for Global Development's Advisory Group, says the IMF and World Bank are being assailed for lacking legitimacy, independence and effectiveness. He elaborates on four main reasons these institutions need to change. First, their income is running out because they are over-reliant on the big borrowers who have largely paid off their loans; secondly, their traditional client countries are turning elsewhere because they see the IMF and World Bank as manipulative tools of the U.S. and Europe. Additionally, their use of conditionality has failed, however they have not found a new mechanism for managing loans; and they are also seen as being incapable of providing impartial policy advice since they answer to powerful countries first rather than to the borrowers. Nevertheless, Woods writes, the IMF and World Bank can ensure their future relevance if their reforms accomplish deep changes such as focusing on the borrowers, contributing to rather than hijacking a country's policy debates, involving borrowers in decision-making, and focusing on roles for which they have a unique capacity.

## **GLOBAL ISSUES / INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION**

**THE TOXIC LEGACY OF HURRICANE KATRINA** (E Magazine, Vol. 17, No. 2, March/April 2006, pp. 26-35)

In a special series on the environmental after-effects of Hurricane Katrina, well-known war correspondent and founder of the Blue Frontier Campaign David Helvarg gives an eye-witness

account of the devastation shortly after the disaster in an article and photo essay, **THE STORM THIS TIME**. E Magazine editor Jim Motavalli reports on the chemical residues left behind in the flood sediments in **ARSENIC AND OLD WASTE**. He notes that residents have been warned to avoid contact with the sediments deposited by the floodwaters that contain arsenic, dioxin and other chemicals; the sediments have dried and are now wind-blown dust. Some report the existence of the "Katrina cough" and a high-level of respiratory illnesses. Charlie Cray, director of the Center for Corporate Policy, covers clean-up contractors in **BUSINESS AS USUAL**, in which he reports on several problems with sub-contractors, "no-bid contracts" and price gouging. By December 2005, the Department of Homeland Security's Inspector General had already opened 188 cases of potential misconduct. A short side-bar explores the current work of Goldman Environmental Prize Winner Margie Eugene-Richard in trying to get large corporations in the region to help communities to clean-up and rebuild while improving the environmental performance of their own facilities.

Rosin, Hannah **LIFE LESSONS: HOW SOAP OPERAS CAN CHANGE THE WORLD** (New Yorker, Vol. 82, No. 16, June 5, 2006, pp. 40-45)

Drama serials, originating in the 1950s in the United States as long-running daytime "soap operas," have proven to be the most enduring and popular form of television programming. Now known worldwide as telenovelas, these TV and radio programs are being transformed in many countries as vehicles to teach literacy, combat AIDS, fight domestic abuse, and encourage civic participation. The article describes how New York-based Population Communications International works with the United Nations and USAID, as well as grassroots community groups and social workers, to develop scripts that reflect the cultures and traditions of their audiences in poor countries while transmitting messages of empowerment.

Roush, Wade **INSIDE THE SPYWARE SCANDAL** (Technology Review, May/June 2006, pg. 49-57)

In 2005, Sony BMG Music Entertainment company put antipiracy software on their CDs. In doing so, they spied on their own customers and gave hackers the power to access people's computers. The author tells the story of how Sony installed secret software on its customers computers that prevented listeners from making more than three copies of their music, and secretly contacted Sony via the Internet every time a PC user played a copy-protected disk. The scandal ignited a dispute in the public sphere over the ways consumers should be allowed to use copyrighted digital information, and over how far copyright holders can go to secure their intellectual property against piracy.

Stix, Gary **A NEW ASSAULT ON HIV** (Scientific American, Vol. 294, No. 6, June 2006, pp. 76-79)

Protease inhibitors that attack the HIV protease enzyme are part of the drug cocktail used to treat HIV-positive patients, but the HIV virus mutates frequently and can become resistant to the inhibitors. Researchers are investigating other parts of the virus replication cycle to find new treatment options. Several are focused on modifying the GAG protein of the virus to prevent the protease enzyme from functioning properly, thus disrupting replication and preventing formation of a mature virus particle capable of infecting another cell. One biotechnology company has developed a maturation inhibitor drug that has significantly reduced the HIV virus levels in patients in preliminary clinical trials, although not all patients responded to it. After further clinical trials the company hopes to apply for final U.S. Food and Drug Administration approval for the drug in 2008. Other researchers are studying inhibitors that prevent the virus from entering a cell or prevent viral DNA from combining with a cell's DNA.

## INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Barno, David W. **CHALLENGES IN FIGHTING A GLOBAL INSURGENCY** (Parameters, vol. 36, no. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 15-29)

The author, director of the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies at the National Defense University, notes that Western militaries need to adapt as war becomes increasingly strategy-based. Entering into a new era of war, known as Fourth Generation Warfare or "netwar" (named for its use of all available networks), this "evolved" insurgency strives to convince enemy political decision makers that their strategic goals are unachievable or too costly. While global insurgents, notably al-Qaeda, develop their strategic and operational efforts, the U.S. continues its traditional "warfighting" approach based heavily on tactical efforts. Barno argues that this is not a "war-winning" strategy because in this era, winning more tactical-level battles does not lead to winning the war -- how do we justify accruing tactical capabilities when fighting an enemy with no tanks, air force, or navy? In a war of ideas, the ability to shape perceptions in an infinitely different culture is an enormous challenge. The author declares we must understand military victories will not ensure strategic success and accept the full range of war, down to the strategic level, against an enemy committed to an "unlimited war of unlimited means." Available online at: <http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/parameters/06summer/barno.pdf>.

Betts, Richard K. **HOW TO THINK ABOUT TERRORISM** (Wilson Quarterly, vol. 30, no. 1, Winter 2006, pp. 44-49)

Richard Betts, professor at Columbia University and member of the National Commission on Terrorism, discusses the difficulty of anticipating and preventing terrorist attacks. Americans have faith that, through more advanced technologies, better-trained people, and more organized bureaucracies, future acts of terror can be thwarted. What will be needed most, though, to counter terrorism is good intelligence. The number of potential terror threats is limitless, while the resources to combat terrorism are limited. The real key to fighting future terrorism will not be inventive intelligence nor technological or bureaucratic fixes, but the use of public diplomacy to sway populations at risk of creating terrorist acts.

Buyoya, Pierre **TOWARD A STRONGER AFRICAN UNION** (Brown Journal of World Affairs, Vol. 12, No. 2, Winter/Spring 2006, pp. 165-175)

The author, former president of Burundi, notes that the Organization of the African Union (AU) has been instrumental in ensuring that its member countries do not lag behind others or become isolated. Buyoya believes that the AU must look for ways for its member countries to establish strong relationships with one another, so that they may exert their proper influence in the international arena. The AU's cooperation with New Partnership for African Development and the Peer Review Mechanism reflect its objective to carry out projects that are directly needed by the citizens of its member countries. Modeled after the European Union, the AU enjoys a strong partnership with the United Nations.

Hirsch, Steve **THE U.N. LOOKS NEXT TO THE EAST** (National Journal, Vol. 38, No. 21, May 27, 2006, p. 54)

The author, a freelance writer based in Washington, DC, discusses the current thinking regarding the successor to Secretary-General Kofi Annan. There is widespread agreement that the new secretary-general will come from Asia, since there hasn't been an Asian in the position since U Thant in 1971. He quotes a "source close to the Security Council" as saying that he is "'99 percent sure' the next secretary-general will be Asian." After listing several declared and undeclared candidates, Hirsch points out that many of the officials he interviewed said that they expected a surprise candidate to be selected. The U.S. administration prefers a secretary-general who is a "top-notch manager -- a CEO type who could guide the United Nations through a period of reform," but there is growing support for a "political" secretary-general who can unite the organization.

Stokes, Bruce **A BREATHER FOR THE ALLIANCE** (National Journal, Vol. 38, No. 21, May 27, 2006, pp. 58-59)

While acknowledging that U.S.-European relations have improved recently, the author suggests that U.S. policymakers are "ignoring the still-perilous state" of the trans-Atlantic alliance. He points out that "Anti-Americanism in Europe has never been stronger ... and people there share a rising sense that the war in Iraq has made the world a more dangerous place." In addition, he notes European support for the wider American-led war on terrorism is falling. Because of continuing policy disagreements, rising anti-Americanism, and the domestic political weakness of Bush, Blair, and Chirac, he expects "more oratory than substance" at the June 21 U.S.-European Union summit in Vienna. Stokes says that the Bush administration could improve relations by not gratuitously aggravating the situation by such things as Vice President Cheney's recent criticisms of Russia, by not reminding Europeans that the military option remains open regarding Iran, and by closing Guantanamo.

Stokes, Bruce **TROUBLES WITH THE RUSSIAN BEAR** (National Journal, Vol. 38, No. 17, April 29, 2006, pp. 75-76)

National Journal columnist Bruce Stokes notes that "Russia and the West are descending into a new Cold War marked by clashing strategic interests, the rise of Russian authoritarianism and economic corruption, Bush administration preoccupation with the war on terrorism and the 'axis of evil,' and what former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright calls 'growing mutually assured paranoia.'" While acknowledging that the blame for the deteriorating relations is shared, Stokes places most of the responsibility on Moscow and "the way the former command-and-control socialist economy has evolved into a kind of oligarchic and corrupt capitalism." In addition to economic carrots and sticks, the West should offer Russia full membership in NATO or "create a joint Russian-NATO brigade and open a dialogue over reducing the number of tactical nuclear weapons in Western Europe." Even if Russia refused, it would make it harder "for Putin to portray NATO as the enemy." He argues that it is essential that the two countries not return to an adversarial relationship.

## U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

Adams, Henry **WYETH'S WORLD** (Smithsonian, vol. 37, no. 3, June 2006, pp. 84-92)

Immensely popular over a career that has spanned seven decades, American artist Andrew Wyeth remains the subject of intense debate among critics, museum curators, and art historians. A new exhibition at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, which will reopen the discussion on his stature as an artist, places him "back into the context of the 20th century, so people can see him as a contemporary of the Surrealists, and a colleague of the Abstract Expressionists," says curator Kathleen Foster. "The show aims to give viewers a new and deeper understanding of Wyeth's creative method and his accomplishment." In this article, Adams traces Wyeth's life and work, from the early influences of his father, artist N.C. Wyeth, to the surreal, personal paintings he is creating today.

Hoover, Elizabeth **MAKE A JOYFUL NOISE** (American Legacy, vol. 12, no. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 19-22)

A group of African-Americans from Alabama and Scottish residents of an island in the Outer Hebrides have something in common -- a rare style of hymn singing that has its roots in both cultures. Willie Ruff, a jazz musician and professor at the Yale School of Music, recalls that as a child in Alabama, the choir in his Baptist church practiced a form of a cappella singing known as line singing. When he visited a Presbyterian church near his hometown, he discovered that their choir also sang in that manner. His research took him to the Isle of Lewis in extreme northwest Scotland, where he heard hymn singing that sounded strikingly familiar. His efforts culminated in two festival/conferences in 2005, in which singing groups from Southern states and Scotland performed together. Although much is still uncertain as to line singing's origins, Ruff thinks that



as farmers from the Scottish Highlands began to settle in North Carolina and Alabama in the early 1700s, they brought line singing with them, and it gradually made its way into black worship. The author notes that the international attention this little-known cultural practice has attracted "reaffirms the importance of music."

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